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Condorcet: Guide de la Révolution française, théoricien du droit constitutionnel et précurseur de la science sociale. By FRANCK ALENGRY. Paris: V. Girard et E. Brière. Pp. xxiii + 891. Fr. 14.

This work has all the appearances of a thesis for the doctorate. It may be said that it constitutes a definitive study on Condorcet, from the historical and sociological points of view. Unless new manuscripts of the eminent philosopher are discovered, it certainly seems that nothing can be said now that M. Alengry has not said already.

This very stout volume is rather dry reading, because of the great number of quotations, and the abundance and minuteness of details. What we consider a fault, from the literary point of view, is an advantage, if we consider the book from the student's standpoint, as being a work to consult for documents, facts, and arguments. M. Alengry studies Condorcet from the political, the constitutional, and the sociological points of view. The study is precise, minute, and based upon the most reliable sources—the unpublished papers left by the great thinker. The author has read all that was published by and on Condorcet, his book thus being a complete bibliography.

Book I treats the political side of Condorcet before, during, and after the Revolution: before the Revolution, he prepares it; during it, he directs and organizes it; after it, his memory is the rallying sign for the republican opposition and the parties of the vanguard from the Consulate to this day. Book II reveals a thinker no less unknown than the politician—a true theorist of constitutional law whose object, method, problems, and solutions have been indicated with a power and an authority which, according to M. Alengry, have never been surpassed, and whose influence is still felt among us, either in doctrine or in action. Book III deals with Condorcet as economist, moralist, and sociologist. Book IV investigates the originality of Condorcet and his historical influence, studying him successively as a man of action—republican, observer, utopist—and finally showing all that contemporaneous democracy owes to him.

Condorcet is a book which the philosopher, the sociologist, and the historian must read. They will find in it original chapters, as well as unedited and new particulars on the part played by Thomas Paine and David William on August 10, on the election of Danton,

on the feminism of Condorcet, etc. As regards the French Revolution, one may consider this volume as an unedited chapter of its history. It is studied here in its inner and philosophical life.

The erudition of the author is enormous. He is thoroughly master of his subject; but he does not seem to have condensed it enough. His work is too full. In spite of its analytical table of contents, it is not easy to consult. There ought to have been an alphabetical table as well.

The very title of his book shows that M. Alengry considers Condorcet the guide of the French Revolution, almost its chief and promoter. He attempts to prove this in the course of his study. But it is rather an exaggeration, because in a movement like the French Revolution there is no proper guide or chief. There are some who may think themselves such, but in reality they are not. They are themselves guided by the collectivity, the events, and the circumstances more than they guide them. Apart from this, we cannot praise M. Alengry enough for having written *Condorcet*. Such a work is sure to last, and for many years to come to be profitably consulted by students.

Seize ans en Sibérie. By LÉO DEUTSCH. Paris: Librairie Universelle, 1905. Pp. 349. Fr. 3.50.

Leo Deutsch, a Russian revolutionary, took part in an attempt against a traitor, twenty years ago. Being arrested, he made his escape and fled abroad. He was caught in Germany and delivered to the Russian authorities. He was again incarcerated, sent from one prison to another, and at last tried and condemned to exile to Siberia. There he was shut up in the prison of Kara. After thirteen long years of imprisonment, he was granted semi-liberty, still in Siberia. Finally he made his escape via Vladivostok and Japan, and returned to Europe by way of Oceanica and North America, after having passed sixteen years in Siberia. It is about his life in Siberia that the author tells us in a simple, easy, and attractive style, which the translator, M. Charles Raymond, has well rendered into French. The story is as interesting as a novel. The volume is an excellent contribution to the history of the movement of emancipation of Russian thought. The facts it contains may be advantageously consulted by the criminologist who wishes to study the life and customs of Russian prisoners; by the psychologist who is anxious to penetrate the soul of the Russian revolutionist, of those who endure martyrdom for their ideal; and by the sociologist who